

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Flickinger, George Henry and others, containing 45 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a fountain pump at the door, Brick Kitchen, Frame Stable, and other Out-buildings, with an Orchard. The Turnpike road from Berlin to Hanover runs through the above described Tract of Land. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Nicholas Stornbaugh.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 29. ts

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 16th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D. Newman, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

two-story Log Dwelling

house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Collins.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Houck, deceased, Nicholas Heltzell and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Cashman, — Galligher & others, containing 2 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of William Galbraith.

ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain

Land, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Chambers and others, containing 3000 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Jacob Huntz.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Grove, Daniel Mickle and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Charles F. Keener, Esp. Simon Becker and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

(occupied as a TAVERN,) a double Log Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, two Orchards, and a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Falls.

ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 15, on which are erected

Two 2 story Brick

Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Blanton Street, and Two 2-story Brick BACK BUILDINGS.

Two 2-story Brick

Dwelling-houses,

fronting on Market St. Back Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Buhl.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 29. ts

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED TO THE

House-Joiner and Cabinet-

making business. An excellent term will be offered, if immediate application is made.

JESSE MARK.

Hunters-Town, March 22.

POETRY.

FROM FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

How sweet to sleep where all is peace,  
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,  
Where all life's idle throbbings cease,  
And pain is hushed to rest:—  
Escap'd o'er fortune's troubled wave,  
To anchor in the silent grave!

That quiet land where, peril past,  
The weary win a long repose,  
The bruised spirit finds, at last,  
A balm for all its woes,  
And lowly grief and lordly pride  
Lie down, like brothers, side by side!

The breath of slumber cannot come  
To break the calm that lingers there;  
There is no dreaming in the tomb,  
Nor waking to despair;  
Unkindness cannot wound us more,  
And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

How blest—how blest, that home to gain,  
And slumber in that soothing sleep,  
From which we never rise to pain,  
Nor ever wake to weep!  
To win my way from the tempest's roar,  
And lay me down on the golden shore!

Useful & Interesting Article.

From the Journal of Health.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

We extract from a recent work, "The Philosophy of sleep," the following judicious remarks on that distressing condition of the system marked by an inability to sleep; when through the dreary watches of the "stillest night, with all appliances and means to boot," repose is solicited in vain, and the individual rises in the morning even more exhausted than when he retired, in hopes of rest on the preceding evening.

The work to which we are indebted for this article is one of very great interest. It is written in a pleasing style with a sufficiency of anecdote to arrest the attention of even those who read merely for amusement; whilst they who seek for instruction will find in the doctrines which it inculcates as to the nature and phenomena of sleep, and in the directions it lays down for obtaining sound & refreshing slumber, nearly every thing that need be said in relation to those important subjects.

"Sleep," remarks the author, "takes place as soon as the sensorial power which animates the mind, the volition, and the organs of the senses, is exhausted; and this exhaustion, under common circumstances, occurs at our ordinary hour of going to rest, or even sooner, if any thing, such as heat, monotony, fatigue, or food, happen to diminish it. But the sensorial power may be increased by various means, as in cases of physical suffering, or excited imagination, and consequently, is not expended at the usual time. In this case, the person remains awake, and continues so till the period of its exhaustion, which may not happen for several hours after he lies down or even not at all during the whole of that night.—Now, whatever increases this power, whether it be balls, assemblies, grief, joy, or bodily pain, is prejudicial to repose. By them the mind is exalted to a pitch of unnatural action, from which it is necessary it should descend before it can roll into the calm channel of sleep. Whatever stimulates the external senses, however slightly, may prevent sleep. Thus the ticking of a clock has this effect with very sensitive people (when unaccustomed to it) although with others it has the opposite effect; and a candle burning in the chamber is attended with the same result. Even when the eyes are shut this may take place, for the eyelids are sufficiently transparent to convey the rays of light to the retina. For the same reason, the light of day peering in at the window, may awake us from slumber, without the intervention of any other circumstance. It is said that Napoleon could never sleep if exposed to the influence of light, although in other circumstances, slumber appeared at his bidding with surprising readiness.

Certainly stimulating agents, such as tea or coffee, taken shortly before going to bed, have often the effect of preventing sleep. I would impute this to their irritative properties, which, by supplying the nervous system with fresh and rapid power, enable it to carry on mind unimpeded all its functions, longer than it would otherwise do, and consequently prevent it from relapsing into slumber at the usual period. Any uneasy bodily feeling has the same effect, both preventing the accession of sleep, and arousing us from it when it has fairly taken place. Thus while moderate fatigue induces slumber, excessive fatigue, owing to the pain and irritation it necessarily occasions, drives it away. Cold is most apt to induce sleeplessness when it is partial, and only affects one organ at a time, especially the feet; for when general and very intense, it sometimes has the opposite operation, and gives rise to

times produced, by a sense of burning heat in the soles of the feet and palms of the hand, to which certain individuals are subject some time after lying down. This seems to proceed from a want of perspiration in those parts, owing, in general, to a bad state of the digestion. Mental emotions, such as anger, joy, sorrow, love, or deep study, are unfavorable to repose.

If a man, as soon as he lays his head upon the pillow, can manage to get rid of his ideas, he is morally certain to fall asleep. There are many individuals so happily constituted that they can do so without any effort: so far from being tortured by intrusive thoughts, their ideas take flight without ceremony, and do not visit them till they are required on awakening. It is very different with those whom an excess of care, imagination, or study overwhelms with its burden. The sorrowful man, above all others, has the most need of sleep; but far from breathing its benignant influence over him, it flies away, and leaves him to the communionship of his own sad thoughts.

"His slumbers—if the slumber—are not sleep, But a continuance of enduring thought."

It is the same with the man of vivid imagination.—His fancy, instead of being shrouded in the silence of sleep, becomes more full of imagery. Thoughts in a thousand fantastic forms, pass through the mind, whose excessive activity spurts at repose, and mocks all the endeavors of its possessor to reduce it to quiescence—great joy will often scare away sleep for several weeks successively, but in this respect is far superior to grief—a fixed attack of which has been known to keep the sufferer awake for many months.—Those who meditate much, seldom sleep well in the early part of the night; they lie awake perhaps for two or three hours after going to bed, and do not fall into slumber till towards morning.—Persons of this description often very improperly lie long in bed, and are reputed lazy by early risers; although it is probable, they actually sleep less than these early risers themselves. Long continued study (especially at night) is highly prejudicial to sleep. Barrow mentions that on one occasion, owing to this circumstance, he did not close his eyes for six weeks.

With regard to the treatment of sleeplessness, a very few words will suffice; in fact upon this head little more can be said, than a recommendation to obviate the causes from whence it proceeds, and the effects naturally disappear. I may mention, however, that where there is no specific disease, either of body or mind, to which the want of sleep can be imputed, the person should keep himself in as cheerful a mood as possible—that he should, if his strength permits, rise early and take such exercise as to fatigue himself moderately. Studious men ought to avoid late reading; and on going to bed endeavor to abstract their minds from all intrusive ideas. They should try to circumscribe their thoughts within the narrowest possible circle, and prevent them from becoming rambling or excursive. The more the mind is brought to turn upon a single impression, the more closely it is made to approach to the state of sleep, which is the total absence of all impressions.

In some cases of restlessness, sleep may be procured by the person getting up and walking for a few minutes about the room. It is not easy to explain on what principle this acts, but it is certain that by such means sleep sometimes follows, where previously it had been solicited in vain.—It is a common practice with some people to read themselves into slumber, but dangerous accidents have sometimes arisen from this habit. In consequence of the lighted candle setting fire to the curtains (or covering) of the bed. A safer and more effectual way is to get another person to read; in which case sleep will very generally take place, especially if the subject in question is not one of much interest, and read in a dry, monotonous manner. If sleeplessness proceeds from sultriness of the weather, the person should be very lightly covered, and let the air circulate through his room.

When it arises from a burning in the soles or palms, these parts should be bathed with cold vinegar and water, both before going to bed and during the existence of the heat, which usually occurs two or three hours after lying down. Attention must also be paid to the stomach and bowels, as this species of sleeplessness generally proceeds from a disordered state of these organs.—Hence, interperence in eating and drinking—all in digestible and less of food, and a more all things late suppers should be avoided.

An easy mind, a good digestion, and plenty of exercise in the open air, are the grand conductors to sound sleep—and accordingly, every man whose repose is inefficient, should endeavor to make them his own as soon as possible.

"The Philosophy of Sleep," by Robert Maclean, author of the "Anatomy of Brackennes," &c. Glasgow, 1849.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

An ACT to increase the County Rates and Levies, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the commissioners of each and every county of this commonwealth be and they are hereby authorised and required immediately after the passage of this act, and every year thereafter during the continuance of this act, to add to the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth, the sum of one mill upon the dollar of the adjusted valuation of all the real and personal property, persons, trades, and occupations now made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, which said annual sum shall be apportioned among the townships, wards and districts of each county, and collected with and in like manner as county rates and levies now are, both as to seated and unseated lands, and all other property, persons, trades and occupations subject to county rates and levies, and be subject in all respects to the same regulations and the like compensation to collectors, and to be paid into the county treasury with the county rates and levies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county to make out and file with the treasurer of the county, a statement showing the adjusted valuation of the real and personal property, persons, trades and occupations now made taxable as aforesaid, with the statement of the sum assessed, for the use of the commonwealth, with the apportionment of the same; and also a similar statement shall be made out and certified under seal, by the commissioners of the county, and transmitted to the auditor general, on or before the first day of March, in each and every year.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county, on or before the first day of September in each and every year, to furnish the Auditor General a statement of the amount received by him for the use of the commonwealth, in pursuance of this act, and settle his account with the Auditor General in the same manner as public accounts are now settled; and it shall also be the duty of the treasurer of each county, upon the settlement of his account as aforesaid, to pay into the state treasury the amount so received by him, for which the treasurer of the county shall be allowed one per cent. upon the amount so paid by him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the amount which shall be paid into the state treasury by virtue of this act, shall be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and applied to the payment of interest, chargeable upon said fund, and the internal improvement fund shall be charged with the same, and the school fund shall be credited with the amounts so paid, and with the interest at five per cent. thereon annually accruing, until the said school fund shall be sufficient to produce an annual interest at the rate aforesaid of one hundred thousand dollars, and the proceeds of said fund shall then be annually distributed and applied to the support of common schools in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the bonds now required to be given, the treasurer of the county shall give a bond to the commonwealth, with sufficient security, to be approved of by the commissioners of the county, in such sum as the commissioners shall direct, conditioned that he will furnish annually to the auditor general a statement and settle his account for the money received by him, and pay the same into the state treasury, on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to make out and transmit to the commissioners of each county, a certified copy of this act, for which the usual fees shall be allowed, to be settled and paid in the usual manner.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this law shall continue in force for five years from the date of its passage.

An ACT to amend a law on personal property to be collected with the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That all personal estate and property within this commonwealth, heretofore or described, owned or possessed by any person, whether that is to say, all ground rents, moneys at interest, and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, except bank notes, bond or single bill, bond judgment, mortgage, and stocks in corporations, (wherein shares have been subscribed in money, and on which any dividend or profit is received by the holder thereof, and public stocks issued by this

commonwealth, and all pleasure carriages kept for use, shall be subject to a yearly tax of one mill upon every dollar of the value thereof, to be assessed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and collected as county rates and levies now are collected and with like compensation to collectors, and paid into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth, deducting therefrom compensation to collectors.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of each and every county, in their precepts to the respective township assessors shall direct the said assessors to ascertain the amount and description, and value of all personal property owned or possessed by any person subjected to tax by the first section of this act, and make return thereof to the said commissioners, and the compensation to assessors shall be the same daily allowance as is provided by existing laws for assessing county rates and levies, and shall be paid in like manner as assessors are paid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assessors and assistant assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, & the assessors of the other counties in this state, respectively, on the receipt of the precepts issued by the commissioners, shall proceed to ascertain the amount and description and value of the said personal property taxable as aforesaid, from the owner thereof, or in case of his neglect or refusal to furnish the assessor with a full statement or account of said property, its amount, description, or value, it shall be the duty of the said assessors, from every information within their knowledge and power, to be required for and obtained by them, to proceed to make out a full statement of such property, and upon failure to obtain a special description thereof shall return the aggregate amount thereof as nearly as they can ascertain the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all personal estate liable to taxation, the value of which shall not have been specified by the affidavit of the person, as hereinafter authorised, shall be estimated by the assessors at its full value as they would appraise the same in payment of a just due from a solvent debtor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person whose personal estate is liable to taxation, shall at any time before the assessors shall have completed their assessments make affidavit that the value of the personal estate owned by him made taxable as aforesaid, does not exceed a certain sum to be specified in the affidavit, it shall be the duty of the assessors to value such personal estate at the sums specified in the affidavit and no more.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the assessors after completing said assessments, shall give notice to each of the persons so assessed, as required under the act entitled an act to raise and collect county rates and levies, approved the 11th of April, 1799, and the several supplements thereto, and at the same time as prescribed thereby, and the appeal and proceedings thereon shall be also regulated by said acts, and each of the assessors, in addition to the oath now required of them by law shall be sworn or affirmed to perform the several duties enjoined on him by this act to the best of his ability and judgment, without favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill will.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county to make out and file with the treasurer of the county, a statement showing the valuation of the personal property made taxable as aforesaid, with the statement of the sum assessed for the use of the commonwealth, with the apportionment of the same among the townships, and also a similar statement shall be made out and certified under seal by the commissioners of the county, and transmitted to the auditor general on or before the first day of September in each and every year.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county, on or before the tenth day of September in each and every year, to furnish to the auditor general a statement of the amount received by him for the use of the commonwealth, in pursuance of this act, and settle his account with the auditor general in the same manner as public accounts are now settled, and it shall also be the duty of the treasurer of each county, upon the settlement of his account as aforesaid, to pay into the state treasury the amount so received by him, for which the treasurer of the county shall be allowed one per cent. upon the amount so paid by him.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the amount which shall be paid into the state treasury by virtue of this act, shall be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and applied to the payment of interest chargeable upon said fund.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid county treasurers, previous to entering upon the duties enjoined



## SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS In the Market!!

**J.B. Bonner & Jacob Ziegler,**  
BEG leave to inform their Friends  
and the Public generally, that  
they have entered into Partnership,  
under the Firm of

**DANNER & ZIEGLER,**  
and have just returned from the City,  
with a most **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT**  
OF **GOODS**, which they are  
now opening, at their Store, north-east  
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-  
streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern.—  
They have purchased every variety of  
Goods suitable to the Season—such as

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting,**  
Cassinetts, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain  
and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cot-  
ton Stripes, Checks, Tickings,  
Linen Drillings, Calicoes,  
Silks, Crapes,  
and a great variety of other articles in  
the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses,  
Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

**Hard-ware, China, Glass,**  
& **Queens-ware;**  
An Elegant Assortment of  
**LEGHORN AND COTTAGE**  
**BONNETS,**

**LIQUORS, &c. &c.**  
These Goods have been selected  
by themselves, with great care, and  
bought at very reduced prices for  
**CASH.** They will, therefore, be en-  
abled to sell them as cheap or cheaper  
than any other Establishment in the  
country. They invite the Public to  
call and examine the quality and prices  
of their Goods—confident, that at no  
other Establishment, can **GREATER**  
**BARGAINS** be had.  
Gettysburg, March 22. 1f

**AN APPRENTICE**  
**WANTED TO THE**  
**House-Joiner and Cabinet-**  
making business. Advantageous terms  
will be offered, if immediate applica-  
tion is made.  
**JESSE MARK.**  
Hunters-Town, March 22. 3t

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO all persons interested, that the  
Account of **PETER HULICK** and  
**JACOB CASSAT, Jr.** Trustees of **MAR-**  
**THA HAGERMAN,** a Lunatic, will be  
presented for confirmation and al-  
lowance, to the next Court of Common  
Pleas of Adams county, to be held on  
the **Fourth Monday of April next.**  
**GEO. WELSH, Proct'y.**  
March 22. 1c

**NOTICE.**  
THOSE gentlemen who have re-  
ceived Proposals for the "*Repub-*  
*lican Statesman*," a German paper, and  
have collected Subscribers, will please  
return them as soon as convenient.—  
The first Number of the Paper will be  
published on the first Wednesday in  
April next.  
**JOHN HERBST.**  
March 8. 3t

**TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED**  
**Valuable Medicines.**  
Prevention better than Cure.  
**LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**  
25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly  
mild, so as to be used in safety by per-  
sons in every situation, and of every age.  
The proprietor confidently recommends the  
timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and  
cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.  
Please inquire for "**LEE'S ANTI-BIL-**  
**IOUS PILLS,**" with the signature of **NOAH**  
**HIDGELY,** (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none  
others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most  
powerful medicine, removes and destroys all  
kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds,  
obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore  
throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medi-  
cine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains  
in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine  
ever excelled this in curing rheumatism,  
sprains, bruises, frost-bites, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-  
ing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to  
cure the **ITCH** by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medi-  
cine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly  
heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effec-  
tual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Toothache Drops, which gives im-  
mediate relief.

Lee's Fouth Powder, which cleanses and  
beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore  
eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head  
aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and des-  
troying corns.

Country merchants and all others who  
purchase to sell again, by applying to the  
proprietor, No. 68, Hanover-street, Baltimore,  
can obtain them on such liberal terms as will  
insure them a great profit.

CUTION.—None are genuine without  
the makers name to them, Noah Hidgely, (late  
Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed  
by the above truly valuable medicines, could  
be given, did the limits of a newspaper ad-  
mit of it.

\*SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly  
keep a fresh supply of the above celebra-  
ted Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug  
Store, Gettysburg.

Henry Stouffer,  
vs.  
Charles Bonner, John Bon-  
ner, William Bonner, John  
Black, son of June Black,  
(late June Bonner, deceased)  
William Kincaid and Han-  
nah his wife, (late Hannah  
Bonner,) John Toland, and  
Elizabeth his wife, Robert  
Bonner, Francis Bonner;  
also the children of Martha  
M'Millan, (late deceased,) viz.  
William M'Millan, Susan  
M'Millan, John M'Mil-  
lan, and James M'Millan  
Ross, the grandson of said  
Martha M'Millan, and son  
of James Ross; and the  
children of Alexander Bon-  
ner, deceased, viz. Amanda  
and John Alexander.

THESE respondents are hereby  
notified and summoned to be and  
appear before our Judges at Gettys-  
burg, at our County Court of Common  
Pleas, there to be held on the **Fourth**  
**Monday in April next**, to shew where-  
fore—whereas they, together with this  
demandant, together and undivided, do  
hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore  
township, Adams county, Pa bounded  
by lands of John Bonner, George My-  
ers and others, containing about One  
Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or  
less, with improvements—why PAR-  
TITION thereof should not be made  
by the Judgment of said Court, accord-  
ing to the laws of this Common-  
wealth in such cases made and provid-  
ed.

**WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, March 1, 1831. 1s

**CATHARINE WOLF,**  
late Decker, by her next  
friend, Peter Diehl,  
vs.  
**ABRAHAM WOLF.**  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to  
**Abraham Wolf.**

YOU are hereby commanded, as  
you were before commanded, that  
you be and appear, in your own proper  
person, before the Judges of the Court  
of Common Pleas of Adams county, at  
Gettysburg, on the **Fourth Monday of**  
**April next**, to shew cause, if any you  
have, why the said Catharine Wolf,  
your wife, should not be divorced from  
the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to  
the Act of Assembly in such case made  
and provided.

**WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, Feb. 15, 1831. 1c

**60,000**  
**BUSHEL OF WHEAT**  
**WANTED.**

FARMERS and others having  
Wheat to dispose of, are hereby  
informed, that the Subscribers continu-  
e to purchase Wheat at

**Woodberry Mills,**  
Situated about half a mile from the  
Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons  
wishing to sell their Wheat, will please  
turn off at the Sign Board, a  
short distance below Griffith's Tavern.  
They may be assured of obtaining the  
highest Baltimore price at all times,  
and quick despatch given. A suitable  
difference paid for **WHITE WHEAT.**  
**TYSON & NORRIS.**  
Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 11t

**PRICES REDUCED**  
AT THE  
**Drug Warehouse,**  
No. 107, Market street below Third,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

JUST received, in addition to an ex-  
tensive Stock of **Drugs and Medi-**  
**cines**, a supply of **JERSEY WINDOW**  
**GLASS,** 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by  
12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, super-  
ior in quality to any heretofore bro't  
to this market for sale, for account, &  
at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of **VIALS**  
& **BOTTLES,** embracing every  
variety, which will be sold by the printed  
price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of  
**Medicines, Chemicals, &c.** the greatest  
care is observed to have them of the best  
quality, and they are accordingly  
warranted genuine.

**Druggists, Storekeepers, and others,** are  
respectfully invited to call, or address  
by letter

**JOSHUA C. JENKINS,**  
Philadelphia.  
10th mo. 29th, 1830. 6m

**J. B. DANNER,**  
Still continues the  
**SILVER PLATING,**  
In all its various branches—and at as  
low a rate as any other man in the  
State. He is thankful for past favors;  
and respectfully solicits a continuance  
of the same.

Orders from a distance will be  
thankfully received, and attended to  
with promptness.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 1f

**SHOEMAKERS,**  
CALL AT  
**CLARKSON'S,**  
And see a very handsome and large As-  
sortment of the Newest Fashioned  
**LASTS,**  
JUST RECEIVED.  
Nov. 23. 1f

**STRAY MARE.**  
WAS taken up, on the 11th inst.  
on the farm of the subscriber,  
living in Straban township, Adams  
county, Pa.

**A Bay Mare,**  
about 15 hands high, sup-  
posed to be about 4 years  
old; the one off hind foot white; had  
no shoes on when taken up. The own-  
er is desired to come, prove property,  
pay charges, and take her away.  
**JOHN YEAGY.**  
March 15. 3t

**To my Creditors.**  
TAKE NOTICE, that I have ap-  
plied to the Judges of the Court  
of Common Pleas of Adams county, for  
the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this  
Commonwealth, and they have appoint-  
ed **Monday the 25th day of April next**, for  
the hearing of me and my Creditors, at  
the Court house in the borough of Get-  
tysburg.  
**JOHN HEIDLER.**  
March 15. 3t

**PROCLAMATION.**  
WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED,  
Esq. President of the several  
Courts of Common Pleas, in the Coun-  
ties composing the Ninth District, and  
Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-  
miner, and General Jail Delivery, for  
the trial of all capital and other offen-  
ders in the said District—and DANIEL  
SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires,  
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,  
and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and  
Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,  
for the trial of all capital and other of-  
fenders in the County of Adams—have  
issued their precept, bearing date the  
27th day of January, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
thirty-one, and to me directed, for hold-  
ing a Court of Common Pleas, and Gen-  
eral Quarter Sessions of the Peace,  
and General Jail Delivery, and Court of  
Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on  
**Monday the 25th day of April next—**

**Notice is hereby Given**  
To all the Justices of the Peace, the  
Coroner, and Constables, within the  
said County of Adams, that they be then  
and there, in their proper persons, with  
their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-  
aminations, and other Remembrances,  
to do those things which to their offices,  
and in that behalf, appertain to be done  
—and also they who will prosecute a-  
gainst the prisoners that are, or then  
shall be, in the Jail of the said County  
of Adams, are to be then and there, to  
prosecute against them as shall be just.  
Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of  
March, A. D. 1831.  
**WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.**

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-  
PRESENTATIVES OF  
**VALENTINE STEAR,**  
Late of Germany township, Ad-  
ams county, deceased, to wit:—  
John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, inter-  
married with Henry Stonebraker. Ja-  
cob, now deceased, leaving minors, El-  
ias, Jesse and Jonas Stear; Susanna,  
intermarried with John Yagerline;  
Molly, intermarried with Henry —;  
and Catharine Stear—or the Guardians  
of such as are minors—that an

**INQUEST**  
will be held on **Friday the 5th day of A-**  
**pril next**, on a certain Tract of Land,  
situate in Germany township, Adams  
county, adjoining lands of George Ar-  
nold and others, containing One Hun-  
dred Acres, more or less—to make  
Partition thereof to and among all the  
Heirs and Legal Representatives of  
said deceased, if the same will admit  
of such partition without prejudice to  
or spoiling the whole; but if the same  
will not admit of such partition, then to  
part and divide the same to and among  
as many of them as the same will con-  
veniently accommodate; but if the same  
will not admit of division at all,  
without prejudice to or spoiling the  
whole thereof, then to value and ap-  
praise the whole undivided.  
**WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.**  
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-  
burg, March 8, 1831. 1f

**AN ORDINANCE**  
**For the regulation of the**  
**Market, in Gettysburg.**  
SECT. 1. *Be it Ordained by the Town*  
*Council of the Borough of Gettysburg,*  
*and it is hereby ordained by the authority of*  
*the same,* That Wednesday and Satur-  
day of every week be the days for Mar-  
ket, as hereinafter described. That no  
person or persons shall be admitted to  
buy any article of provision, (groceries,  
bread and grain only excepted) between  
the hours of sunset of the evenings of  
the days preceding the Market days,  
and eight o'clock in the morning of the  
said Market days, except in the public  
Market house. And that all persons  
shall be prohibited from retailing in  
shops or houses within the said Bor-  
ough, all and every article or articles  
of provision, (groceries, all kinds of  
grain, and bread only excepted) with-  
out having first obtained a license for

that purpose from the Burgess of the  
said Borough for the time being, which  
license the said Burgess is hereby au-  
thorised to issue, and to make an entry  
of such license in a book kept for the  
purpose. And if any person or per-  
sons shall purchase any articles of pro-  
vision, except as before excepted, con-  
trary to the true intent and meaning of  
this act, every person so offending, and  
being thereof legally convicted, shall  
forfeit and pay to the use of the cor-  
poration, the sum of Two Dollars. And  
if any person or persons shall, after this  
act shall be legally in force, sell or ex-  
pose to sale any articles of provision in  
shops or houses within the Borough,  
which provisions had been bought for  
the purpose of sale, contrary to the true  
intent and meaning of this act, without  
having obtained a license as aforesaid,  
such person or persons shall forfeit and  
pay to the use of the borough the sum  
of Five Dollars. And all such persons  
as shall have obtained license as aforesaid,  
shall be prohibited, and they are hereby  
prohibited and restrained, from pur-  
chasing all and every article of pro-  
vision as aforesaid, within the market  
hours aforesaid, above the quantity  
herein limited, to wit: two dozen of  
Eggs, four pounds of Butter, one peck  
of Potatoes, one peck of Fruit, twenty  
pounds of smoked or dried Beef, Bacon,  
or other meat, (except a single  
piece should exceed twenty pounds).—  
And if any person or persons having  
obtained such license, shall purchase  
any provisions exceeding the quantity  
above stated, he, she or they, so offend-  
ing, and being thereof legally convicted,  
shall forfeit and pay to the use of the  
borough the sum of Five Dollars, for e-  
very such offence. And that all per-  
sons are hereby prohibited and res-  
trained from purchasing within the  
market hours herein limited, any  
greater number than three fresh  
slaughtered hogs; and if any person or  
persons shall purchase any greater  
quantity of fresh slaughtered hogs,  
against the provisions of this act, and  
being thereof legally convicted, shall for-  
feit and pay for the use of the corpora-  
tion the sum of Ten Dollars. And it shall  
be the duty of the High Constable, Town  
Clerk, Clerk of the Market, and all o-  
ther officers and good citizens of the  
said borough, to inform of and prose-  
cute to conviction all persons so offend-  
ing against the provisions of this act;  
and the several officers before whom  
such conviction shall be made, shall  
cause the several fines so incurred, to  
be levied agreeably to the charter, and  
paid into the hands of the Treasurer.  
(And all persons obtaining such licen-  
ces as aforesaid, shall pay therefor to  
the Treasurer for the use of the bor-  
ough the sum of Four Dollars per an-  
num.)

SECT. 2. *And be it further ordained,*  
That if any person shall hereafter sell,  
or offer for sale, any Butter, which shall  
be found not to be of full weight, such  
Butter shall be forfeited for the use of  
the borough, to be sold by the Clerk of  
the Market, and the proceeds paid o-  
ver into the hands of the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *And be it further ordained,*  
That if any person shall bring to mar-  
ket for sale, unwholesome, bad or un-  
marketable provisions, he, she, or they,  
shall, for every such offence, pay a fine  
of Five Dollars, to be recovered for the  
use of the borough, and that the said  
provisions shall be removed by the  
Clerk of the Market, at the expense of  
the owner, or person offering the same  
for sale.

SECT. 4. *And be it further ordained,*  
That the Town Clerk be directed to re-  
cord in the Town Book, the occupant  
and number of all the Stalls in the Mar-  
ket-house, and that he deliver a copy of  
the same to the Treasurer, and that no  
butcher or victualler be permitted, from  
and after the first day of May next, to  
occupy any stall or stalls therein, unless  
he obtain every year, or every quarter,  
license or written permission therefor,  
to be signed by the Chief Burgess or  
Assistant, and countersigned by the  
Treasurer, which same shall not be  
countersigned by the Treasurer before  
the payment in advance, for the term of  
said occupation, by the said butcher or  
victualler, to the Treasurer, at the rate  
of Five Dollars per annum for each  
stall he shall so occupy, nor until the  
full payment of all arrearages if any  
such there be. And if any butcher or  
victualler shall occupy any of said  
stalls, without having first obtained such  
license or permission, signed and coun-  
tersigned as aforesaid, he shall forfeit  
and pay to the use of the borough the  
sum of One Dollar for each Market day  
he shall so occupy the same.

SECT. 5. *And be it further ordained,*  
That to secure fairness in buying and  
selling, and to preserve peace and good  
order in market, that any person using  
any fraud, force or violence, in the act  
of purchasing any article or articles of  
provision, or who shall remove or at-  
tempt to remove the same without the  
consent of the owner, he, or she, shall  
instantly be obliged by the Clerk of the  
Market, upon the complaint of the own-  
er or any other person, to restore the  
same, and shall moreover pay for e-  
very such offence the sum of One Dollar.

SECT. 6. *And be it further ordained,*  
That if any person or persons shall use  
any other fraudulent or dishonest prac-  
tice, either in buying or selling during  
market hours, in the market place, (and  
herein specially provided for) and be-  
ing thereof legally convicted, shall for-  
feit and pay the sum of One Dollar for  
every such offence.

SECT. 7. *And be it further ordained,*

That the Clerk of the Market shall  
keep always for the use of the corpora-  
tion, exact standard weights and mea-  
sures, as at present fixed by the laws of  
Pennsylvania, and that it shall be his  
duty once in every three months, or of-  
tener if he shall be thereto required, to  
try the weights and measures of all in-  
habitants of the said borough, who buy  
or sell by weight or measure, and all  
and every weight or measure used in  
the said borough either for selling or  
buying, which shall be found either  
greater or less than the standard weight  
or measure, shall be taken into the cus-  
tody of the said Clerk, whose duty it  
shall be, under the direction of the Bur-  
gess or either of them, to reduce or to  
increase the same to the true standard,  
and the expense of doing the same shall  
be paid by the person owning or occu-  
pying the said weights or measures, and  
if any person or persons within the  
said borough shall knowingly sell any  
article by weight or measure under the  
just standard so to be kept, or shall buy  
by any weight or measure above such  
standard, he, she or they, on being  
thereof duly convicted, for every such  
offence shall forfeit and pay for the use  
of the corporation the sum of ten dol-  
lars, and shall also forfeit the said  
weights or measures. And if any in-  
habitant within the said borough, us-  
ing any weights or measures for the  
purpose of buying or selling, shall re-  
fuse, on demand being made in the day  
time by the said Clerk of the Market,  
to produce or deliver the said weights  
or measures by which he either buys or  
sells, to the said Clerk, for the purpose  
of being tested by the said standard  
weights and measures, and being there-  
of legally convicted, shall for every such  
offence forfeit and pay to the use of the  
said corporation the sum of twenty dol-  
lars. And it shall be the duty of the  
Clerk of the Market to attend every  
market morning in the Market-house,  
where the said standard weights and  
measures shall be kept, in the house  
provided for keeping the same, and all  
articles offered for sale (other than but-  
ter, put up in precise quantity) the  
price of which shall depend upon  
weight or measure, shall, if brought to  
the said house, be by him justly weigh-  
ed and measured, and he shall be paid  
by the seller for weighing each draft  
not exceeding ten pounds, one cent;  
and if over ten and not exceeding twenty  
pounds, two cents; and if exceeding  
twenty and not exceeding fifty pounds,  
three cents; and if more than fifty and  
not exceeding one hundred pounds, four  
cents; and if more than one hundred  
pounds six cents; and for measuring all  
kinds of articles sold by the bushel, or  
less quantity, he shall receive under  
half a bushel, one cent for each mea-  
sure; if above half a bushel and not  
more than one bushel, two cents; and  
two cents for every bushel he shall have  
so measured in addition. And if the  
said Clerk shall be called upon by any  
person or persons buying or selling any  
articles by weight or measure, to  
weigh or measure the same at any o-  
ther time than on the morning of the  
prescribed market days and within mar-  
ket hours, the seller shall pay to the  
said Clerk double the rates above men-  
tioned. (And the said Clerk of the  
Market shall be paid out of the borough  
stock, twenty five cents for each Mar-  
ket day that he shall duly and faithful-  
ly attend the said Market and perform  
the duties herein prescribed, besides  
the fees allowed by this act for weigh-  
ing and measuring. And the said Clerk  
shall be allowed out of the fines and for-  
feitures incurred under the provisions  
of this act, the further sum of five dol-  
lars per annum, as a full compensation  
for testing all weights and measures, as  
herein prescribed. And it shall be the  
duty of the Clerk of the Market to cause  
the Market-house to be swept clean on  
the day preceding each Market day, for  
which he shall be allowed the sum of  
five dollars per annum.)

SECT. 8. *And be it further ordained,*  
That no butcher's blocks or benches  
shall be suffered to remain in the Mar-  
ket-house except in market hours, un-  
less the same shall be so fixed under the  
stalls of the Market, that no filth or un-  
cleanness can be attached to them.—  
And no person shall bring within the  
Market-house, or within the lines of the  
posts or foot pavements set round the  
same, any carts, drays, cars, or other  
carriages; and every person offending  
in the premises, shall, on information  
being made to the Clerk of the Market  
or on view of the said Clerk, forfeit and  
pay the sum of two dollars. And all  
wheel-barrow shall, as soon as the bur-  
then carried on them into the Market  
shall be discharged, shall be removed  
to some place without the said lines of  
posts and foot pavements, under the  
penalty of one dollar. And if any per-  
son or persons shall bring into and  
leave within the said Market-place or  
the Public square, any head, feet or o-  
ther offal of any animal, he or she, so  
offending, shall forfeit and pay for each  
offence the sum of five dollars.

SECT. 9. *And be it further ordained,*  
That no butcher or seller of carcasses,  
shall be permitted to occupy any stall,  
or sit within the said line of posts and  
foot pavements put round the Market-  
house, with intention to sell during the  
market hours, under the penalty of one  
dollar, to be paid forthwith to the Clerk  
of the Market.

Enacted and ordained in Town Coun-  
cil, March 7, 1831.

**WM. M'PIERSON, Pres't.**  
Attest—R. SMITH, Clerk.  
Gettysburg, March 15. 3t



ed upon them by this act, shall enter into bonds with sufficient security conditioned for the faithful performance of their trust to the commonwealth, under the provisions of this act, according to the provisions of the act of 15th April 1828, and the regulations prescribed by said act are hereby extended to all bonds to be taken under this act; and in case the bonds required as above are not transmitted within one month after the appointment of the said city or county treasurers, it shall be the duty of the auditor general to give notice to the county commissioners or other authority appointing said treasurer, who shall forthwith proceed to remove said officer so neglected or refusing to give bond, from his said office; and appoint some other person in the place of him so removed.

Secr. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to make out and transmit to the commissioners of each county a certified copy of this act, for which the usual fees shall be allowed, to be settled and paid in the usual manner.

Secr. 12. And be it further enacted, That this law shall continue in force five years from the date thereof.

Approved, March 25, 1831.

#### RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE UNION.

The following is the form in which these resolutions finally passed both Houses of our Legislature:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, that the Constitution of the U. States, having proved itself by near half a century's experience, a government beyond all others capable of promoting rational liberty and the general welfare, it must be preserved.

2. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution of the U. States authorizes acts of Congress to protect manufactures, and that the actual prosperity of the country attests the wisdom of such acts.

3. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that any diminution of the protection now afforded to iron would be impolitic and injudicious legislation.

4. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution of the United States authorizes, and experience sanctions, the twenty-fifth section of the act of Congress of September, 1789, and all others, empowering the Federal Judiciary to maintain the supreme laws.

5. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that whereas the Bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency, to facilitate the financial operations of the government, to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been conducive to commercial prosperity, the legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter, under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective States as Congress may deem right and proper.

6. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, That as soon as the national debt shall be paid, the most equitable and just mode of disposing of the surplus funds which may remain in the Treasury of the U. States, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, and the payment of appropriations which may be made to objects of great national importance, will be by a distribution among the several States in proportion to their representation in the Congress of the U. States, and that the Executive Veto was properly exercised on the bill making an appropriation to the Maysville and Lexington road.

#### ROBBERY OF THE CITY BANK TAKEN!

New York, March 27. The mystery which has hung over the robbery of the City Bank for a week past, and excited so much of the public attention, is at last solved.

On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, Justice Hopson, and High Constable Hays, assisted by some police officers, arrested a man named Edward Smith, at a boarding-house corner of Broome and Elm streets, in whose possession was discovered a small travelling trunk filled with bank notes, which, on examination, was found to contain \$185,739, and proved to be the identical money stolen from the City Bank. The balance \$63,203, including the doubloons, is yet missing.

Smith is the very man who was suspected by the police officers from the very first, and they were actually on the look out for him. Some of this man's previous acts have rendered his

the individual who some years ago committed the great robbery of £27,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, and compromised with the Bank for £9,000, with which ill-gotten gain he arrived in this country some six or eight years ago. He is believed to be the same person who robbed the iron chest of the steamboat Chancellor Livingston, last fall, on her passage hence for Providence, which money was afterwards discovered secreted amongst the baggage; and this same man was one of those who recently robbed the store of Mr. Schoeck in Brooklyn.

By way of a cover to his crimes, Smith has for some time kept a small shoe store in Division-street—a few days ago he changed his lodgings, and took up his residence in the house above alluded to, under the assumed name of Jones. We understand that his strange conduct in relation to his trunk, first excited the suspicions of the landlord, and induced him to communicate his suspicions to the police, which resulted in his apprehension.

Smith was taken to the police-office this morning, where he underwent an examination; but he refused to give any satisfactory answers. The money was safely deposited in the Bank.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—The Genius of Liberty, published in Uniontown, Pa. mentions that for some time past a man named Wm. Sanford, has been confined in the jail of that place, who is in a state of derangement. On Monday week last, the town constable lodged a person named John Updegraff in the jail, in a state of intoxication. On the following day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, he was killed by Sanford, with a billet of wood; his jaw bone was broken in three places, and his skull fractured and mashed in a most shocking manner. It was with considerable difficulty that Sanford, the perpetrator of this deed of death, could be secured. He was armed with a billet of wood, and a large butcher knife, and rushed on the one who attempted to enter the room. After some scuffling, he was disarmed and secured. It is supposed that Updegraff had assisted in liberating him, by drawing the staple from the floor, to which he was chained.

#### GIBBS, THE PIRATE.

The Providence Subaltern states that "Gibbs the pirate, now under sentence of death in the city of New York, convicted of piracy and murder, committed on board of the brig Vineyard, has made to his counsel since his condemnation, a confession fraught with horrible and frightful atrocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was the commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba. That whilst out on a cruise he captured a valuable American merchant ship, with a numerous crew and passengers, all of whom, excepting a female, the wife of one of the passengers, he put to death. That he forced the female for some weeks to be his wife, but the cruise being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh supply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he cut her throat, and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsurpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the names of Pierre Le Grand, and Kidd are forgotten. The name of Gibbs, which this man bears, is an assumed one, to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was communicated with the charge of profound secrecy. He is a native of Rhode Island, and, however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families of the State.

Pity sometimes bleeds even for the deeds of the guilty and condemned; but the confessions of this monster must forever close every avenue to human charity and commiseration, and leave him to contend single-handed and unpitied with the certain fate that awaits him.

No punishment, which ingenuity can conceive, can be commensurate with the foul deeds of this demon, who despoiled a lovely woman—then murdered her—and in the later moments of his wretched career, boasted of his own villainy and unprovoked acts of brutal violence and unparalleled ruthless butchery."

#### THE CHEROKEES.

N. Echov, (Cher. Nat.) March 10. The law of Georgia, making it a high misdemeanor for a white man to reside in the Cherokee Nation without taking the oath of allegiance and obtaining a permit from his Excellency the Governor, or his agent, is now in a course of execution. On last Sabbath, after the usual time of divine service, the Georgia Guard arrived, and arrested three of our citizens, viz: Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, missionary of the American Board for Foreign Missions; Mr. John F. Wheeler, one of the printers of the Cherokee Phoenix; and Mr. Thomas Gann—the two last mentioned are citizens, with Cherokee families. Mr. Isaac Procter, the assistant missionary at Carmel, had been taken before been taken, and came with the Guard as a prisoner. They were conducted to the residence of Mr. Tarvin, where they were kept under guard during the night. In the morning, they were marched off by way of Etahwah, where, we presume, the same evening, the Rev. John Thompson, another missionary of the American Board, was arrested.

Our object is now simply to give facts as they have occurred before our eyes, and not to indulge ourselves in remarks—the scene has just commenced, and we must wait until it closes. Although our readers will recollect, that the law under which these worthy men are taken is express, and the punishment severe, imprisonment in the pen-

it would be doing injustice to the good people of Georgia to say, that the law, enacted as this has been at a time of great excitement, will assuredly be executed. The Court may honorably execute them, and thus save the credit of the State. It does not become us, therefore, to anticipate the result, and comment upon these proceedings at this time. Nor are we disposed to censure the Guard, for doing what they undoubtedly feel to be their duty, as officers of the State; we can speak of them only as respects their conduct in doing that duty. We must observe, however, that we cannot see the propriety and the use of such a military movement to arrest, without a process, a few unarmed and peaceable individuals; and we had rather by a great deal they had come on some other day instead of the Sabbath. The men of whom they were in pursuit, were not going to run away and leave the country; they would have been as sure of finding them on any other day as on the Sabbath.

In justice to the commanding officer, (Col. Nelson) we must say, that he acted with a great deal of civility and kindness towards his prisoners whilst in this place. He was so accommodating as to allow Mr. Worcester to return with a guard in the evening, and take supper and attend worship with his family—he also gave him the same privilege in the morning. We wish we could say that all acted kindly, but we are obliged to notice quite a different behaviour; a behaviour, however, we have reason to believe, disapproved by the commander. Phoenix.

Awful Warning.—Extract of a letter from Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, dated March 24, 1831, to the Editor of the New York Gazette.

"I was called, on Saturday night last, to witness one of the most distressing sights that the imagination can picture. Joseph Bright who had kept, for some years past, one of the taverns in our village, was discovered nearly opposite my house, about 9 o'clock in the evening, dragging on his face and breast, under his feet, and entirely lifeless. One of his feet was fast in the iron brace which secures the shaft to the axle. In this manner he had been drawn for a mile and a half—his horse, to all appearance, having been on a slow walk all the time. The breast bone of the unfortunate Bright, and one half of all his ribs were entirely worn away, as was the greater part of his under jaw! The contents of the chest, with the exception of a small part of the heart, were also missing! Indeed, I never saw any human being so miserably mangled. There is no doubt it was the result of accident, arising from a state of intoxication!! He was an upright worthy man, but would occasionally drink too much. A widow and six children are left to mourn."

#### Census of the United States.

EASTERN STATES.			
	1820.	1830.	Increase.
Maine,	298,335	399,462	101,127
N. Hampshire,	244,161	269,533	25,372
Vermont,	235,764	280,665	44,901
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,100	86,813
Connecticut,	275,248	297,711	22,463
Rhode Island,	83,059	97,211	14,152
	1,639,854	1,954,082	297,828
MIDDLE STATES.			
New York,	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
New Jersey,	277,575	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034	280,576
Delaware,	72,749	76,737	3,988
Maryland,	407,956	446,913	38,957
	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Virginia,	1,065,366	1,186,297	120,931
N. Carolina,	638,829	738,470	99,641
S. Carolina,	502,741	581,478	78,737
Georgia,	340,989	516,567	175,578
	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio,	581,434	937,679	356,245
Kentucky,	564,317	688,844	124,527
Indiana,	147,178	341,585	194,407
Illinois,	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri,	65,546	137,427	71,881
	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee,	422,313	614,322	192,009
Louisiana,	153,407	215,275	61,868
Alabama,	127,901	309,216	181,315
Mississippi,	75,448	97,865	22,417
	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
TERRITORIES.			
Dist. of Colum.	33,039	39,853	6,814
Michigan,	8,496	31,696	23,200
Arkansas,	14,246	30,380	16,134
Florida,	—	34,725	—
	56,181	136,611	80,430
RECAPITULATION.			
E. States,	1,639,854	1,954,082	297,828
M. States,	3,179,944	4,108,959	929,015
S. States,	2,547,925	3,022,812	474,887
W. States,	1,414,726	2,263,107	848,381
S. W. States,	779,569	1,307,478	527,909
Territories,	56,181	136,611	80,430
Total,	9,637,309	12,706,640	3,158,450

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 14th ult. after a session of three months. They passed an act for the erection of toll-gates on the National Road. The Governor is to draw money enough from the State Treasury to put up the gates and houses—to appoint a Superintendent of Repairs, &c. The gates are to be put up 20 miles apart. The Treasury is to be reimbursed, from the tolls, the money which had been borrowed from it for the ex-

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship Clematis arrived at Boston on Friday, from Havre, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser and Sentinel have received the following news from Paris to the 6th February and Havre to the 9th.

All apprehensions from popular ferment in Paris had subsided, but new apprehensions had arisen from the opposition of the peace and war parties, and from the peculiar state of Belgium.

The Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of the French, was chosen King of Belgium, by the National Congress, on the 3d of February. After a long discussion, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and the Duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and to proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity, and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count was appointed by lot. They were seated around a table, within the semicircle, in front of the tribune. After the votes were received the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud. They were found to be 191 in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The committee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for: The Duke de Nemours, 89 votes. The Duke de Leuchtenberg, 67. Archduke Charles of Austria, 35. No one having a majority of votes, the Congress proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted.

On the second ballot there were 192 votes, viz. for the Duke de Nemours 97, for the Duke de Leuchtenberg 74, and for the Archduke Charles of Austria, 21. The President then proclaimed the Duke de Nemours King of Belgium. As soon as this decision was pronounced, the cry of long live the Duke de Nemours was uttered from every quarter of the house, from the members, and from spectators, & the same cry was soon repeated without, and resounded throughout the city. It was soon followed by discharges of cannon, and a spontaneous illumination in the streets. A troop of young lads promanated the streets with tricolored caps, and crying long live the Duke de Nemours! long live the King of the Belgians!

The Duke de Nemours was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is, of course, in the 17th year of his age. The Journal des Debats of Feb. 6, discusses the question whether the King of the French, on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the National Congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young King, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter, among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that reason forbids exposing the young prince, France, and even Belgium, to the dangers which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Feb. 8, says, that in regard to the great question of the refusal or acceptance of the Belgian throne, nothing official has been decided, at least such was believed to be the fact. The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had arrived in Paris, and were provided with lodgings in the street de Varennes, at the public expense. They had not been officially received by the King; and it was reported that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from England, to a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

It appears that the French Government has dissented from the protocols of the conferences of the Ambassadors of the five powers in London, in two of three instances, viz: one which defines the boundary line between Holland and Belgium, and one which relates to the proportions of the public debt to be borne by the two states. The French government dissented from these dispositions on the ground that the allied powers interposed only as mediators, and that the matters to which these two protocols related ought to be adjusted by the two states, by mutual consent. It is said that there is a third protocol to which the French government has not assented, the object of which is to exclude from the throne of Belgium the chiefs of the five Allied Powers, and the Princes of their respective families.

In the course of a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of February, on the subject of the regulations of the prisons, and the employment of convicts, the Keeper of the Seals said, in reply to some remarks of M. de Tracy, that the government, for the purpose of effecting the establishment of the best penitentiary system possible, had omitted no kind of research, and that at this moment two magistrates had received an appointment to make a voyage to America, so as to ascertain the best organization which has been in operation in that country on the penitentiary system.

The question of Reform was to be brought forward in the English Par-

#### STILL LATER.

The British barque Mary Catherine, Holt, arrived at Charleston, on Friday evening, the 26th, having left Liverpool on the 14th February. Files of Liverpool papers by her of the day she sailed, and London of 12th February were received.

The political advices by this arrival are not of so much importance as the commercial accounts. These are of the highest consequence to this country.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported.

The imposition of an additional duty of 12 per pound on one of our principal raw material must materially affect those arrangements on which a profitable commercial intercourse has been held between the two countries. It will arm the American manufacturer with a new weapon, and constitute an additional impediment to the restoration of a liberal commercial system. We could not have expected such a measure from the ascendant party in England, who have sailed for so long a period under the colors of free trade.

The London Courier, of the 12th February, publishes in a second edition an important communication from its Brussels correspondent, dated Wednesday night, which states that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 7th ult. had been communicated to the Provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the crown of Belgium for the Duke de Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani. It further states, that, in the event of the Duke de Leuchtenberg being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognised by any one of the five powers. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Thursday evening, states, that M. Bresson, the French Minister, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above protocol, and that the diplomatic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby!

This prompt rejection of the honor of reigning over Belgium, tendered by its Congress to the son of the French King, shows the clear understanding that exists between the five powers, as to the affairs of that country. The question is now stripped of much of its complication. The Belgic Congress will have to provide a king, very probably, from among the petty princes of Germany. The objections against the Archduke Charles would appear to be as valid and strong as against the Duke de Nemours, or any other individual connected with either of the leading powers.

Paris letters received at London, state, that the law project for placing the Ministers of the Jewish persuasion in France on the same footing as to salary, as those of other religions, had passed the Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 57 to 33. Thus all distinctions between Jew and Christian, as civil members of the State, are now removed in France; as well as in Holland, Belgium, and America.

#### IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers have pleaded guilty to the fourteen first counts of the indictment which had been preferred against them. Thus all speculation with regard to the issue of the trial is at end. The traversers have by their plea, tacitly admitted, that Lord Anglesey was right and that they were wrong. We suspect, from the way in which the trial has gone off, that the whole is the result of a compromise between the traversers and the Government. Agitation is, for the present, at an end, and the Viceroy's triumph over Mr. O'Connell complete.

#### POLAND.

The warlike preparations in Poland are still carried on with great activity; indeed, it must be allowed, that, considering the limited resources of the country, the defence however incomplete, has been organized with admirable rapidity, and the unanimous decision of the Diet in declaring the throne of Poland vacant is a signal proof that at least, on the eve of battle, the spirit of concord presides over the councils of the nation. It is, however, evident, from the speech of Marshal Ostrowski on the opening of the Diet, that the Poles do not depend upon their own exertions alone, but that they actually hope for assistance from those countries in Europe who have sympathized in their long sufferings, and who cheer their present efforts in the cause of freedom.

At the departure of the latest messenger all was as yet perfectly quiet on the frontiers; but it was no doubt the threatening calm that precedes the storm, and which presents something still more awful than the clash of arms, or the roaring of cannon. The Russian forces are already stationed on the frontiers, and ere long the fatal signal must be given. The two proclamations issued by General Diebitsch before his entry into Poland may be considered as the ultimatum of the Russian Court. In the first, addressed to the Polish nation, the following passage



It has already exasperated the people whom it was imagined it would intimidate:—"Every Pole taken with arms in his hands will be treated with the utmost rigour of the law. Those who may attempt to offer any resistance to the Russian troops shall be tried by a court martial."

A Warsaw article of the 27th of January says: "The Russian troops are said to have received strong reinforcements, and to have advanced from Grodno.—On the 11th Count Diebitsch removed his headquarters from the latter place to Sobolke. Hostilities have not yet commenced, in the proper sense of the word, but the well known Polish Partisan, Col. Kusel, has been several times over the Bug, to disturb the Russian outposts; a feat the more easy of execution as, with a frost 16 degrees, the rivers in that part of the country are completely frozen. Prince Radzivil has addressed a proclamation to the troops, in which he tells them that the fate of their country can now be decided on the field of battle alone, and calls upon them to emulate the deeds of their fathers. The Countess Wongsowicz, who lately presented a standard to the Guard of Honor, has, within the last few days, given her whole service of plate, to be applied to the purchase of warm cloaks for the men belonging to that corps. An anonymous gift of 100,000 florins was sent into the public treasury about the same time.

Letters appear in the Brussels papers from Warsaw, which accuse Chlopicki, the late Dictator, of treachery to the cause of his country. He is said to have been placed under surveillance by the Provisional Government.

#### COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.  
Yesterday we had the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, and find the ways and means to make good deductions in other taxes, 1d. per lb. on all Cotton, in addition to the present 6 per cent. This part is obscurely stated, but as there is 1d. per lb. drawback on Cotton goods exported, no doubt additional 1d. per lb. is meant. Government have announced their intention, of laying an additional duty of one penny per pound on all Cotton imported, which has caused an universal excitement in our market, and an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. is talked of, though nothing as yet has been done to establish prices—indeed, business is quite at a stand."

A letter from London, of Jan. 29, published in the 'Montreal Gazette,' mentions that it is generally understood the following alterations in the inter-Colonial trade will be submitted by the new Ministry to Parliament.

"The duties finally arranged on the trade between Canada and the United States are 25 per cent. less than those proposed by the late Ministry, and all duties to cease in five years. Wheat and flour from the United States to come through Canada to the West Indies duty free. A hint is given that eventually both wheat and flour will come to this country from the States through Canada duty free."

The following were among the toasts drunk at the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in Charleston, S. C.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—Sole survivor of the glorious band who signed the Declaration of Independence.

"Temple and tower shall moulder,  
Empires from earth shall pass;  
But Carroll's name and Carroll's fame,  
Their glory shall outlast."

Spring of Shillelah.

The illustrious Irish Dead.—The blood which they shed for Liberty, moistened the plains of Abraham; it crimsoned the heights of Dorchester. At the pass of Cullin, and at Clontarf, it was freely poured out for home; it turned the tide of victory at Fontenoy, and it paralyzed the minions of tyranny in Paris. Whether spilled on the open battle field, or on the scaffold, it testifies that the love of freedom in the Irish, is a passion, and that their courage in defending it is unconquered and unconquerable.—(Dirge.)

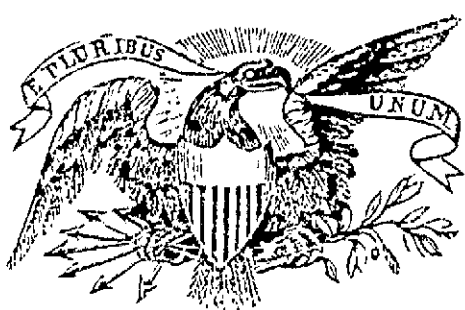
The illustrious Irish Living.—O'Connell, M'Nevin, England, Lawless, Steel, and their compatriots. If, like Washington, and Bolivar, and Lafayette, they succeed in achieving their country's freedom, an acclamatory world will sound their praise. If they fail, and perish, liberty and philanthropy will shed tears upon their tomb, and consecrate their memory.

[The Harp that once through Tara's Hall.

Woman—  
"Her love no clouds obscure,  
"But o'er the sunny soul  
It sheds a ray of calm and pure,  
Though tempests roar and roll,  
His heart may break the chameleon's stroke,  
But to his latest thrill,  
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,  
Her love will light it still."

The following is related by the editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

"An infant child of Mr. Minton, in Fourth st. was yesterday left on the bed in the nursery, while the mother went into the lower part of the house. On her return, which was in a few minutes, she saw the nurse cat leap from the bed: She immediately went to the child, and to her sorrow, discovered it lifeless. There were on the infant no marks of violence, and its death is imputed to the cat sucking its breath."



#### ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, April 5.

The Legislature of this State is to adjourn this day. We shall publish the list of Public Acts, passed, in our next paper.

The Governor having signed the Tax-bills, they are now laws; and for the information of the public, we have given them in full this week. They will be found on our first page.

A resolution was offered on Thursday last by Mr. Craft, to cause them to take effect from the 1st of Oct. next—which was to be considered on Friday.

Col. WM. STEUART has been elected Mayor of Baltimore, in the room of Col. Small, resigned.

At the late Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following appointments were made for the Carlisle District:—

WM. HAMILTON, P. E.

Carlisle—Thomas B. Sargent.  
Carlisle Circuit—J. Bowen, S. Veitch.  
York—John A. Gere.  
Shrewsbury—J. Monroe, J. Reed, jr.  
Hartford—Jas. Sewell, Jas. M. Green.  
Great Falls—T. McGee, E. Dorsey.  
Liberty—A. Griffith, N. J. Morgan.  
Frederick—C. B. Young, E. R. Veitch.  
Hagerstown—R. S. Vinton, H. Smith.  
Chambersburg—Basils Barry.  
Gettysburg—Wm. Butler, S. Smith.

Appointment by the Governor.

GARRICK MALLERY, to be President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, in the place of Robert Porter, resigned.

HARRISBURG, April 1.

The Education bill was negative in Senate on Wednesday last, by a vote of 15 to 15. Yesterday Mr. Miller and Mr. Reiff moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Miller stated that he had voted against the bill, because he was not satisfied with many of the provisions it contained, but he had always been willing to pass the sections providing for the formation of an education fund—that he had conversed with several gentlemen who were now willing to adopt that part of the bill alone, and it was with this understanding that he had made the motion. The motion to reconsider was agreed to; after which the Senate went into committee of the whole to amend the bill. The bill was so amended as merely to provide for the formation of a fund to remain undistributed until its interest shall amount to \$100,000 annually, after which the said interest to be distributed to the support of common schools, annually, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law. The question on agreeing to the report of the committee was postponed.—Reporter.

Instead of remitting silver to China in exchange for teas, we now begin to receive thence, remittances in specie for our domestic goods. This is one of the benefits of the American system. We find the following paragraph in the New-York Journal of Commerce:—

The Tide Turned.—The brig Delight, at Philadelphia, from Canton, brought out \$24,000 in specie. A letter states, that half a million has been recently exported to Europe. If China is to disembody its silver upon the western nations, while the usual supply from Mexico and South-America continues, the effect will be to make the article a greater drug even, than it is at present. And it is already the dullest commodity in the money-market. Any good paper is preferred before it.

Five Dollar counterfeit notes Bank of United States are in circulation in this city; several of them have been presented at one of our Banks yesterday and to-day.

They are dated New-Orleans 1st May, 1829, letter A. A. in favor of J. P. Nesbit, or order—Signed, S. Jandon, Cashier, Bev. Chew, Pres't.

Baltimore Gazette.

From the Seneca Falls Journal.

Most distressing Casualty.—Yesterday morning, March 22, the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Glenn, of the town of Tyre, in this county, was destroyed by fire, and his wife and two children perished in the flames! The circumstances we learn are these—Mr. Glenn had left home in the morning, and a man was engaged in drying flax by the fire, which accidentally took fire and immediately filled the room with flames. Mrs. G. seized one child and ran up stairs for another, but such was the rapid progress of the fire, that she was unable to retreat, and was soon enveloped with her children in the devouring flames. It being a log house, it is probable there was but one way to communicate with the chamber, or she might have escaped.

This is the second disaster we have heard of this spring, occasioned by the d houses.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.  
Some of the Jackson presses have endeavored to make the impression that the National Republicans despair of the election of HENRY CLAY, and are disposed to concentrate their strength on some other candidate. It is their policy thus to misrepresent the views of the national republican party, and to introduce division and paralyze exertion, but they will be mistaken in their designs; Mr. Clay is the candidate of the party, and will receive its undivided support. He has been nominated for the presidency by the people of several States, without the agency of frank-ed letters, and on Monday next will receive the pledge of the most numerous political meeting ever held in the city of Philadelphia. This meeting, we are assured, will embrace many who were the advocates of General Jackson, but who will not slavishly follow him in his serpentine and ruinous course. In Maryland the public voice has spoken in a tone not to be misunderstood. With an unanimity unparalleled in political controversies, the freemen of this State have condemned the measures of the General Government, and pronounced for CLAY. Jacksonism is here on its back, gasping; and in September next it will give up the ghost.

Indications from all quarters are most cheering—and never did the prospects of Mr. Clay appear more bright and animating than at this moment.

Claims on France.—We learn by letters from Paris of a recent date, that there is reason to believe the Commission appointed by the King of the French to examine into American claims on France, will report favorably to their allowance; and that an early treaty arrangement for their liquidation may be with some confidence anticipated, should the present ministry continue in office.—Boston Pat.

The utmost, we fear, to be expected from the report of the Commission is, that a lumping sum far below the full amount of what is due, will be offered to this government. Justice and good Faith cannot be satisfied with such an arrangement.—N. Y. American.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

An arrival from France brings information that a SERIOUS REVOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN ITALY—that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

#### Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 25	Whiskey,	27
Wheat, (red)	1 30	Apple Brandy,	35
Corn,	65	Flaxseed,	1 20
Oats,	34	Cloverseed,	5 30
Rye,	65	Plaster,	4 25

#### NOTICE.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Chas. Weyl, Mr. Michael Bittinger, of Franklin township, Adams county, to Miss Juliana Ritter, of Green township, Franklin county.

On Saturday last, by the same, Mr. Andrew Sandley, to Miss Barbara Fritz—both of this place.

On Sunday last, by the same, Mr. Michael Overcash, of Guilford township, Franklin county, to Miss Sarah Heintzleman, of Franklin township, Adams county.

#### DIED.

On the 30th day of March, Sarah Wilson, wife of George Wilson, of Menallen township, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. MARGARET MICKLEY, wife of Mr. Peter Mickley, jr. of Franklin township, in the 38th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. in Germany township, Mr. JOHN YEGGLEN, aged 44 years.

On the 24th ult. LYDIA ANN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kitzmiller, of Germany township, in the 10th year of her age.

On the same day, HENRY, son of Mr. Conrad Parr, of Conowago township.

On the 21st ult. near Abbots-Town, Mrs. ANN HENRY, relict of Mr. Conrad Henry, in the 101st year of his age.

#### TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg, and its vicinity," will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on SATURDAY NEXT the 9th inst. at 2 o'clock. Appropriate Addresses are expected. It is earnestly desired and expected, that all the members of the society will shew, by their punctual attendance, that they feel an interest in the cause to which they have pledged themselves—a cause which, where it has been zealously sustained, has produced the most happy results.

The Citizens generally are invited to attend.

#### A TEACHER WANTED

IN THE  
Gettysburg Female Academy.  
APPLICATIONS for the above situation will be received by Professor SCHUMAKER, President of the Board of Trustees, until the 1st of May next. The Branches taught in the Institution are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, and a popular course of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The School has hitherto yielded a salary to the Teacher of about \$500.

No need apply, excepting such as can come well recommended for moral character, and professional capacity.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.  
Gettysburg, Pa. April 5, 1831.

## REMOVAL.

### D. COMFORT,

HAS removed his STORE to the Old Stand, formerly occupied by George Arnold, and lately by Charles J. Shower, where he has just received, and is now opening,

A Fresh and Beautiful Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS.

His Stock now consists of almost every article in his line of business. He has also on hand a general assortment of  
**Leghorn, Bolivar & Navarino BONNETS;**

Also, a general assortment of **NAILS, Griffin's Grass Scythes, HAY-FORKS, and CUTLERY,** of every description; also

**Queens-Ware, Groceries, & LIQUORS,**  
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The Public will not be mistaken in favoring him with a call, as his assortment is now very complete, and he is determined to sell **CHEAPER THAN EVER,** for the Cash or Produce only.  
Gettysburg, April 5. 3t

## LAST NOTICE.

### C. J. SHOWER,

HAVING left Gettysburg, requests all those who know themselves indebted to him, by Note or Book Account, to call on his young man, H. S. BRADY, who is authorised to settle his accounts.

H. S. B. will be found at all times, at the house of Samuel Shower, until the 30th of this month (April)—after which date all unsettled accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.  
Gettysburg, April 5. 3t

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives Notice, that having entered into Partnership in business, he finds it necessary that all accounts for Goods purchased previously should be settled with as little delay as possible. He had expected, indeed, that the fact of his having commenced a new set of Books, would have shewn the necessity and propriety of the liquidation of the former accounts; but so few having felt this hint, he deems it proper to bring the fact more immediately to their recollection.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, April 5. tf

## BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Shop, in West York-street, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, and that he is prepared to manufacture

**Boots & Shoes**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

in a neat, workmanlike manner; and that he will constantly keep on hand, a supply of **READY MADE WORK,** which he will warrant to be as good & cheap as can be had in any other Shop in the place.

As he is a complete hand for making **LADIES' SHOES,** and just from the City of Baltimore, he will ensure such work done in the most fashionable and durable manner.

DAVID SOMERS.

Gettysburg, April 5. 2m

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the **Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company,** are hereby notified, that an **ELECTION** for Two Managers will be held on **Monday the 2d of May next,** between the hours of 10 and 5 of the clock on said day, at the house now occupied by John Wolf, Innkeeper, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county.

The Commissioners of Adams & Cumberland counties are, also, hereby notified, to meet at the same time and place, and choose the Managers on behalf of the Commonwealth—all to serve for one year.

By Order of the Board,  
SAMUEL WOODBURN, Sec'y  
April 5. 3t

### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littletown) April 1st, 1831.

George Able	Anthony Heans
Jacob Blair	Frederick Horr
Philip Bishop	John Jones, Esq.
Hannah Bower	Catherine Jones
Philip Beard	Robert Jones
Jacob Diehl	George Kennedy
John Ely	Thomas Keating
Jacob Elshart	Jacob Lansing
Henry Finkrock	Terace Mahony
Jonathan Forist	Margaretta Miller
Nicholas Group	Levi Miller 2
Messrs. Gandis & Solis	James M'Gaughey
Abraham Hull 2	Jeremiah M'Sherry
Joseph Hoover	James Rutherford
John Hubert	Jacob Shandeler
John Hunter	Jacob Spangler
Elizabeth Hepp	John Unketer
Eli House	Elizabeth Weaver.
Samuel Hickem 2	

April 5. 3t

## PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1st, 1831.

A	M
John Anderson	Robert A. M'Pherson
J. G. Ansbrough	John A. Miller
Henry Aucker	Nathan Miller 2
B	Wm. W. McClellan
David Beyers	Mary M'Gowan
Mr. Bovie	Robert M'Creary
Rebecca Bell	John Mosier
Daniel Burns	John M'Kesson
Thomas Blocher	Nancy Menich
Peter Beisel	Peter Moritz
Rev. H. L. Baugher 2	Robert M'Mordio
Rensselaer Becker	Jacob Miller
John Black, sen.	Isaac Miller
Darkis 11. Boatton	Jacob Mundorff, sen.
Wm. Bailey, jr.	John M'Knight
Jacob Bittinger	Henry Moose
C	James Mitchell
Maria Cole	John Mays or Mr.
John Crawford	Buley
John Clapper 2	James M'Allister
George Cormaney	N
Owen Connelly	John Neely
Henry Coons	O
Jacob Clapsalld	Henry Ocker
Elizabeth Culp	Patrick O'Friel
John Cowmover	P
D	Miss Paxton
Rev. Dougherty	George Peters
Marotte Dantiste	Samuel Patterson
John Duncan	R
E	Samuel Rountzon
Joseph England	James Ray
Alexander Edmund	James Russell
Jacob Eckert	David Reck or
Siris Edwards	Samuel Rountzong
F	Philip Rahn
Peter Fletcher	William Rady
David Fletcher	Joseph Reinhard
John Fay	Henry Rupert
G	Henry Rupp 2
James Gault	Benjamin Ravenzan
Ann M. Gilbert	S
Eliza Guyer	James Stafford
James Galbraith	George Swoney
John Gregg	John Sower
Mary Graft	Casper Schenebruch
Margaret Gallaher	Robert Stewart
H	George Swope
Wm. W. Hutcheson	Richard Scott
John Hughes	Jacob Stallsmith
George Heck	Mr. Snyder
Casper Hencke	Christian Shriver
Wm. Holtzworth	Elizabeth Swigart
Francis Harris	Margaret E. Snyder
Peter Hulick	Mary Scott
Henry Hake	T
Henry A. Holcomb	Joshua Thompson
John Hersh	Mary Thompson
Henry Hartzel	Samuel Tagert 3
Philip Hagen	Mary Torrence
Martha Ann Hays	Abraham Tawney
Alexander Horner	W
J	Wm. Wilson
Lucretia M. Johnson	Samuel Wright
K	Philip Warner
Robert Kenyon	Wm. Walker
George Knopp	Adam Walter, jr.
Wm. Keney	Israel P. Wright 2
John Kuhn	David Warren
Andrew Kerrigan	Isaac Warren 2
Ezra Keller	Violet Wilson
Rufus Kellogg	Wm. & Thos. White
Peter Keckler	Rebecca S. Wilson
John Kain	Rev. J. V. Wiseman
L	Thomas N. White
Peter Little	Mary Weakley
Peter Linard	Y—Z
Philip Long	Edmund L. Youce
Jacob Lansing	Henry Yeag
Mr. Lian	Michael Yow, sen.
Wm. Linn	George Ziegler

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

April 5. 3t

## Trial List—April Term.

Matthew Duncan	vs. John Duncan.
Jacob Moose	vs. Henry Wisler.
Mary Scott	vs. Jas. & David Scott.
Jacob Great & Wife	vs. John Kuhn's Ex'r.
George Hartzell	vs. Henry Colstock.
John Sholl & Wife	vs. P. Wolford's Adm'r.
FOR ARGUMENT.	
Samuel Deardorff	vs. Jacob Hildebrand.

## Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamilton—Christian Picking, Andrew M'Vain.  
Berwick—George Ickes, Joseph Carl, Jacob Smith.  
Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy.  
Menallen—Frederick Eicholtz.  
Tyrone—James L. Neely.  
Straban—Robert King, John Gorley, Abraham King.  
Reading—William Fickes.  
Conowago—Anthony Ghinter.  
Hamiltonban—Wm. M'Clean, John M'Ginly.  
Germany—John Kugler, John Weikert, Ephraim Swope.  
Lattimore—Wm. Beales.  
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.  
Huntington—Samuel Kennedy.  
Liberty—Wm. M'Creary, James Bigham.  
Cumberland—Samuel Cobean (of W.)

## General Jury—April Term.

Borough—Thomas C. Miller, David Heagy, Thomas M'Kellip, Peter Weikert, John B. Marsh, Hugh Denwiddie.  
Tyrone—John Myers, John Studebaker, Peter Venis, Daniel Deardorff, Isaac Sadler (of R.)  
Mountpleasant—Henry Brinkerhoff, Henry Herring.  
Cumberland—Andrew Walker, Samuel Cobean (of S.), Wm. M'Curdy, Samuel Withrow, Wm. Thompson.  
Menallen—Henry Walter, John Ebert, Samuel Diehl, John Hewitt.  
Straban—Peter Eyster, Bernard Hoffman, Jacob Lashaw.  
Franklin—Hugh Scott, James King, Robert M'Murdie, jr., William Truslie, David Chamberlain.  
Huntington—Jas. M'Elwee, Moses Neely, Herman Wiernann.  
Hamilton—Robert M'Vain, Wm. Hildebrand, Geo. Wolf, Joseph Hilt, Isaac Treat.  
Berwick—Henry Gitt, John Flickinger.  
Mountjoy—Samuel Reck, Abdul M'Alister, Robert Young, Moses M'Vain.  
Reading—John Knop.  
Lattimore—George Robinette.  
Liberty—John M'Cleary.  
Germany—Wm. Gitt.

## Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade in Bonaventure, on Monday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in complete uniform. By order,  
JACOB BAIR, Lieut.

April 5.



ed upon them by this act, shall enter into bonds with sufficient security conditioned for the faithful performance of their trust to the commonwealth, under the provisions of this act, according to the provisions of the act of 15th April, 1828, and the regulations prescribed by said act are hereby extended to all bonds to be taken under this act; and in case the bonds required as above are not transmitted within one month after the appointment of the said city or county treasurers, it shall be the duty of the auditor general to give notice to the county commissioners or other authority appointing said treasurer, who shall forthwith proceed to remove said officer so neglecting or refusing to give bond, from his said office, and appoint some other person in the place of him so removed.

SECT. 11. And he it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to make out and transmit to the commissioners of each county a certified copy of this act, for which the usual fees shall be allowed, to be settled and paid in the usual manner.

SECT. 12. And he it further enacted, That this law shall continue in force five years from the date thereof.

Approved, March 25, 1831.

#### RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE UNION.

The following is the form in which these resolutions finally passed both Houses of our Legislature:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, that the Constitution of the U. States, having proved itself by near half a century's experience, a government beyond all others capable of promoting rational liberty and the general welfare, it must be preserved.

2. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution of the U. States authorizes acts of Congress to protect manufactures, and that the actual prosperity of the country attests the wisdom of such acts.

3. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that any diminution of the protection now afforded to iron would be impolitic and injudicious legislation.

4. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution of the United States authorizes, and experience sanctions, the twenty-fifth section of the act of Congress of September, 1789, and all others, empowering the Federal Judiciary to maintain the supreme laws.

5. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, that whereas the Bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency, to facilitate the financial operations of the government, to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been conducive to commercial prosperity, the legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter, under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective States as Congress may deem right and proper.

6. Resolved, As the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives, That as soon as the national debt shall be paid, the most equitable and just mode of disposing of the surplus funds which may remain in the Treasury of the U. States, after defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, and the payment of appropriations which may be made to objects of great national importance, will be by a distribution among the several States in proportion to their representation in the Congress of the U. States, and that the Executive Veto was properly exercised on the bill making an appropriation to the Maysville and Lexington road.

#### ROBBER OF THE CITY BANK TAKEN!

New-York, March 27.  
The mystery which has hung over the robbery of the City Bank for a week past, and excited so much of the public attention, is at last solved.

On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, Justice Hopson, and High Constable Hays, assisted by some police officers, arrested a man named Edward Smith, at a boarding-house corner of Broome and Elm streets, in whose possession was discovered a small travelling trunk filled with bank notes, which, on examination, was found to contain \$183,738, and proved to be the identical money stolen from the City Bank. The balance \$63,203, including the doubloons, is yet missing.

Smith is the very man who was suspected by the police officers from the very first, and they were actually on the look out for him. Some of this man's previous acts have rendered his character notorious. He is said to be the individual who some years ago committed the great robbery of £37,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, and compromised with the Bank for £9,000, with which ill-gotten gain he arrived in this country some six or eight years ago. He is believed to be the same person who robbed the iron chest of the steamboat Chancellor Livingston, last fall, on her passage hence for Providence, which money was afterwards discovered secreted amongst the baggage; and this same man was one of those who recently robbed the store of Mr. Schenck in Brooklyn.

By way of a cover to his crimes, Smith has for some time kept a small shoe store in Division-street—a few days ago he changed his lodgings, and took up his residence in the house above alluded to, under the assumed name of Jones. We understand that his strange conduct in relation to his trunk, first excited the suspicions of the landlord, and induced him to communicate his suspicions to the police, which resulted in his apprehension.

Smith was taken to the police-office this morning, where he underwent an examination; but he refused to give any satisfactory answers. The money was safely deposited in the Bank.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—The Genius of Liberty, published in Uniontown, Pa. mentions that for some time past a man named Wm. Sanford, has been confined in the jail of that place, who is in a state of derangement. On Monday week last, the town constable lodged a person named John Updegraff in the jail, in a state of intoxication. On the following day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, he was killed by Sanford, with a billet of wood; his jaw bone was broken in three places, and his skull broken and mashed in a most shocking manner. It was with considerable difficulty that Sanford, the perpetrator of this deed of death, could be secured. He was armed with a billet of wood, and a large butcher knife, and rushed on the one who attempted to enter the room. After some scuffling, he was disarmed and secured. It is supposed that Updegraff had assisted in liberating him, by drawing the staple from the floor, to which he was chained.

#### GIBBS, THE PIRATE.

The Providence Subaltern states that "Gibbs the pirate, now under sentence of death in the city of New-York, convicted of piracy and murder, committed on board of the brig Vineyard, has made to his counsel since his condemnation, a confession fraught with horrible and frightful atrocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was the commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba. That whilst out on a cruise he captured a valuable American merchant ship, with a numerous crew and passengers, all of whom, excepting a female, the wife of one of the passengers, he put to death. That he forced the female for some weeks to be his wife, but the cruise being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh supply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he cut her throat, and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsurpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the histories of Pierre Le Grand, and Kidd are forgotten.

The name of Gibbs, which this man bears, is an assumed one, to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was communicated with the charge of profound secrecy. He is a native of Rhode Island, and, however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families of the State.

Pity sometimes bleeds even for the deeds of the guilty and condemned;—but the confessions of this monster must forever close every avenue to human charity and commiseration, and leave him to contend single-handed and unpitied with the certain fate that awaits him.

No punishment, which ingenuity can conceive, can be commensurate with the foul deeds of this demon, who despoiled a lovely woman—then murdered her—and in the later moments of his withering career, boasted of his own villainy and unprovoked acts of brutal violence and unparalleled ruthless butchery."

#### THE CHEROKEES.

N. ECHO. (Cher. Nat.) March 19.  
The law of Georgia, making it a high misdemeanor for a white man to reside in the Cherokee Nation without taking the oath of allegiance, and obtaining a permit from his Excellency the Governor, or his agent, is now in a course of execution. On last Sabbath, after the usual time of divine service, the Georgia Guard arrived, and arrested three of our citizens, viz. Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, missionary of the American Board for Foreign Missions; Mr. John F. Wheeler, one of the printers of the Cherokee Phoenix; and Mr. Thomas Gann—the two last mentioned are citizens, with Cherokee families. Mr. Isaac Proctor, assistant missionary at Carmel, had the evening before been taken, and came with the Guard as a prisoner. They were conducted to the residence of Mr. Tarrum, where they were kept under guard during the night. In the morning they were marched off by way of Etahwah, where, we presume, the same evening, the Rev. John Thompson, another missionary of the American Board, was arrested.

Our object is now simply to give facts as they have occurred before our eyes, and not to indulge ourselves in remarks—the scene has just commenced, and we must wait until it closes. Although our readers will recollect, that the law under which these worthy men are taken is express, and the punishment severe, imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years, yet

it would be doing injustice to the good people of Georgia to say, that the law, enacted as this has been at a time of great excitement, will assuredly be executed. The Court may honorably acquit them, and thus save the credit of the State. It does not become us, therefore, to anticipate the result, and comment upon these proceedings at this time. Nor are we disposed to censure the Guard, for doing what they undoubtedly feel to be their duty, as officers of the State; we can speak of them only as respects their conduct in doing that duty. We must observe, however, that we cannot see the propriety and the use of such a military movement to arrest, without a process, a few unarmed and peaceable individuals; and we had rather by a great deal they had come on some other day instead of the Sabbath. The men of whom they were in pursuit, were not going to run away and leave the country; they would have been as sure of finding them on any other day as on the Sabbath.

In justice to the commanding officer, (Col. Nelson) we must say, that he acted with a great deal of civility and kindness towards his prisoners while in this place. He was so accommodating as to allow Mr. Worcester to return with a guard in the evening, and take supper and attend worship with his family—he also gave him the same privilege in the morning. We wish we could say that all acted kindly, but we are obliged to notice quite a different behaviour; a behaviour, however, we have reason to believe, disapproved by the commander. Phenix.

Awful Warning.—Extract of a letter from Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, dated March 24, 1831, to the Editor of the New-York Gazette.

"I was called, on Saturday night last, to witness one of the most distressing sights that the imagination can picture. Joseph Bright who had kept, for some years past, one of the taverns in our village, was discovered nearly opposite my house, about 9 o'clock in the evening, dragging on his face and breast, under his sulkey, and entirely lifeless. One of his feet was fast in the iron brace which secures the shaft to the axle. In this manner he had been drawn for a mile and a half—his horse, to all appearance, having been on a slow walk all the time. The breast bone of the unfortunate Bright, and one half of all his ribs were entirely worn away, as was the greater part of his under jaw! The contents of the chest, with the exception of a small part of the heart, were also missing! Indeed, I never saw any human being so miserably mangled. There is no doubt it was the result of accident, arising from a state of intoxication! He was an upright worthy man, but would occasionally drink too much—A widow and six children are left to mourn."

#### Census of the United States.

	1820.	1830.	Increase.
EASTERN STATES.			
Maine,	298,335	399,462	101,127
N. Hampshire,	244,161	269,533	25,372
Vermont,	235,764	250,665	14,901
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,100	86,813
Connecticut,	275,348	297,711	22,363
Rhode Island,	83,050	97,211	14,161
MIDDLE STATES.			
New-York,	1,372,812	1,934,496	561,684
New-Jersey,	277,575	320,779	43,204
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034	280,576
Delaware,	72,749	76,737	3,988
Maryland,	467,350	446,913	20,437
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Virginia,	1,065,366	1,186,297	120,931
N. Carolina,	638,829	738,470	99,641
S. Carolina,	562,741	581,478	18,737
Georgia,	340,949	516,567	175,618
WESTERN STATES.			
Ohio,	581,434	937,679	356,245
Kentucky,	561,317	688,844	127,527
Indiana,	147,177	311,585	164,408
Illinois,	55,211	157,575	102,364
Missouri,	69,586	137,427	67,841
SOUTHWESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee,	422,113	614,822	192,709
Louisiana,	152,167	215,275	63,108
Alabama,	127,491	192,216	64,725
Mississippi,	75,415	167,865	92,450
TERRITORIES.			
Dist. of Colum.	23,000	39,538	16,538
Michigan,	8,846	31,636	22,790
Arkansas,	11,216	30,870	19,654
Florida,	56,151	138,611	82,460
TOTAL.			
	1,637,230	2,796,010	1,158,780

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 11th ult. after a session of three months. They passed an act for the creation of *full-gates* on the *National Road*. The Governor is to draw money enough from the State Treasury to put up the gates and houses—to appoint a Superintendent of Repairs, &c. The gates are to be put up 20 miles apart. The Treasury is to be reimbursed, from the tolls, the money which had been borrowed from it for the expenses of the outfits.—*Nat. Int.*

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ship Clematis arrived at Boston on Friday, from Havre, the Editors of the *Daily Advertiser* and *Sentinel* have received files of Paris Papers to the 6th February and Havre to the 9th.

All apprehensions from popular ferment in Paris had subsided, but new apprehensions had arisen from the opposition of the peace and war parties, and from the peculiar state of Belgium.

The Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of the French, was chosen King of Belgium, by the National Congress, on the 3d of February. After a long discussion, on the 1st, 2d and 3d, which turned chiefly on the comparative pretensions of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and the Duke de Nemours, it was finally voted to close the discussion and to proceed to the vote. The proceeding was conducted with solemnity and in profound silence. A committee of eight members to count was appointed by lot. They were seated around a table, within the semicircle, in front of the tribune. After the votes were received the urn was emptied upon the table, and one of the members of the committee counted the votes aloud. They were found to be 191 in number, which corresponded with the number of members present—two being absent from sickness. The committee then proceeded to read the name of each voter, and of the candidate voted for, and to make a list of each. It was found that there were for

The Duke de Nemours, 89 votes.  
The Duke de Leuchtenberg, 67 "  
Archduke Charles of Austria, 35 "  
No one having a majority of votes, the Congress proceeded to vote again, in conformity with a regulation previously adopted.

On the second ballot there were 192 votes, viz. for the Duke de Nemours 97, for the Duke de Leuchtenberg 74, and for the Archduke Charles of Austria, 21. The President then proclaimed the Duke de Nemours King of Belgium.

As soon as this decision was pronounced, the cry of long live the Duke de Nemours was uttered from every quarter of the house, from the members, and from spectators, & the same cry was soon repeated without, and resounded throughout the city. It was soon followed by discharges of cannon, and a spontaneous illumination in the streets. A troop of young lads promanated the streets with tricolored caps, and crying long live the Duke de Nemours! long live the King of the Belgians!

The Duke de Nemours was born on the 25th of October, 1814, and is, of course, in the 17th year of his age. The Journal des Debats of Feb. 6, discusses the question whether the King of the French, on the part of his son, ought to accept of this dignity thus conferred upon him by a majority of two votes after a long and angry debate in the National Congress. It states some of the obstacles which the young King, at sixteen years of age, would have to encounter, among a divided people, who have their constitution yet to establish, and concludes with the declaration that reason forbids exposing the young prince, France, and even Belgium, to the dangers which would be incurred by an acceptance of the appointment.

The Paris Constitutionnel of Feb. 8, says, that in regard to the great question of the refusal or acceptance of the Belgian throne, nothing official has been decided, at least such was believed to be the fact. The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had arrived in Paris, and were provided with lodgings in the street de Varennes, at the public expense. They had not been officially received by the King; and it was reported that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from England, to a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

It appears that the French Government has disented from the protocols of the conferences of the Ambassadors of the five powers in London, in two or three instances, viz. one which defines the boundary line between Holland and Belgium, and one which relates to the proportions of the public debt to be borne by the two states. The French government dissented from these dispositions, on the ground that the allied powers interposed only as mediators, and that the matters to which these two protocols related ought to be adjusted by the two states, by mutual consent. It is said that there is a third protocol to which the French government has not assented, the object of which is to exclude from the throne of Belgium the chiefs of the five Allied Powers, and the Princes of their respective families.

In the course of a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 6th of February, on the subject of the regulations of the prisons, and the employment of convicts, the Keeper of the Seals said, in reply to some remarks of M. de Tracy, that the Government, for the purpose of effecting the reformation of the best penitentiary system possible, had limited to no kind of research, and that at this moment two magistrates had received an appointment to make a voyage to America, so as to ascertain the best organization which has been in operation in that country on the penitentiary system.

The question of Reform was to be brought forward in the English Parliament on the 3d of March.

#### STILL LATER.

The British barque *Mary Catharine*, Holt, arrived at Charleston, on Friday evening, the 26th, having left Liverpool on the 14th February. Files of Liverpool papers by her of the day she sailed, and London of 12th February were received. The political advices by this arrival are not of so much importance as the commercial accounts. These are of the highest consequence to this country.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported.

The imposition of an additional duty of 1d per pound on one of our principal raw material must materially affect those arrangements on which a profitable commercial intercourse has been held between the two countries. It will arm the American manufacturer with a new weapon, and constitute an additional impediment to the restoration of a liberal commercial system. We could not have expected such a measure from the ascendant party in England, who have sailed for so long a period under the colors of free trade.

The London Courier, of the 12th February, publishes in a second edition an important communication from its Brussels correspondent, dated Wednesday night, which states that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 7th ult. had been communicated to the Provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the crown of Belgium for the Duke de Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani. It further states, that, in the eve of the Duke de Leuchtenberg being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognised by any one of the five powers. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Thursday evening, states, that M. Bresson, the French Minister, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above protocol, and that the diplomatic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby!

This prompt rejection of the honor of reigning over Belgium, tendered by its Congress to the son of the French King, shows the clear understanding that exists between the five powers, as to the affairs of that country. The question is now stripped of much of its complication. The Belgic Congress will have to provide a king, very probably, from among the petty princes of Germany.—The objections against the Archduke Charles would appear to be as valid and strong as against the Duke de Nemours, or any other individual connected with either of the leading powers.

Paris letters received at London, state, that the law project for placing the Ministers of the Jewish persuasion in France on the same footing as to salary, as those of other religions, had passed the Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 57 to 33. Thus all distinctions between Jew and Christian, as civil members of the State, are now removed in France, as well as in Holland, Belgium, and America.

#### IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Mr. O'Connell, and the other traversers have pleaded guilty to the fourteen first counts of the indictment which had been preferred against them. Thus all speculation with regard to the issue of the trial is at end. The traversers have by their plea, tacitly admitted, that Lord Anglesey was right and that they were wrong. We suspect, from the way in which the trial has gone off, that the whole is the result of a compromise between the traversers and the Government. Agitation is, for the present, at an end, and the Viceroy's triumph over Mr. O'Connell complete.

#### POLAND.

The warlike preparations in Poland are still carried on with great activity; indeed, it must be allowed, that, considering the limited resources of the country, the defence however incomplete, has been organized with admirable rapidity, and the unanimous decision of the Diet in declaring the throne of Poland vacant is a signal proof that at least, on the eve of battle, the spirit of concord presides over the councils of the nation. It is, however, evident, from the speech of Marshal Ostrowski, on the opening of the Diet, that the Poles do not depend on their own exertions alone, but that they actually hope for assistance from those countries in Europe who have sympathized in their long sufferings, and who cheer in the present efforts in the cause of freedom.

At the departure of the latest intelligence all was as yet perfectly quiet on the frontiers; but it was no doubt the threatening calm that precedes the storm, and which presents something still more awful than the clash of arms, or the firing of cannon. The Russian forces are already stationed on the frontiers, and ere long the fatal signal must be given. The two proclamations issued by General Diebitsch before his entry into Poland may be considered as the ultimatum of the Russian Court. In the first, addressed to the Polish nation, the following passage is worthy of remark, and it is said that



## Notice is hereby given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

VALENTINE STEAR,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebraker, Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse and Jonas Stear; Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline; Molly, intermarried with Henry; and Catharine Stear—or the Guardians of such as are minors—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 8th day of April next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Arnold and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8, 1831.

## TRY YOUR LUCK!

TICKETS ONLY \$5.00  
HALVES 2.50  
QUARTERS 1.25

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,  
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 9th of April.  
66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.  
SCHEME.

1 of \$20,000	1
10,000	1
6,000	1
4,000	1
3,000	1
2,000	1
1,000	8
500	6
400	10
300	10
200	20
100	60
50	163
20	112
10	2240
5	15400
	183,040

1. 38. 53 a Prize of \$100

Sold in Second Class,

13. 28. 49 a Prize of \$100

Sold in Third Class,

8. 11. 14 a Prize of \$100

Sold in Fourth Class.

1. 34. 49 a Prize of \$100,

Sold in Fifth Class.

Besides a number of

50, 40, 30, 20 and 10, &c.

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 29.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 6.

14 8 31 3 52 22 38 34

## STRAYED

FROM the farm of the Subscriber, living in Franklin township, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, in October last,

5 Sheep, & a yearling  
CALF. A suitable Reward  
will be given for information  
so that I get them again.

JAMES ROWAN, JR.

March 22.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 25th of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

WILLIAM JONES.

March 22.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the Fourth Monday of April next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

CHARLES H. GRANT.

March 22.

## Wanted Immediately,

AN APPRENTICE

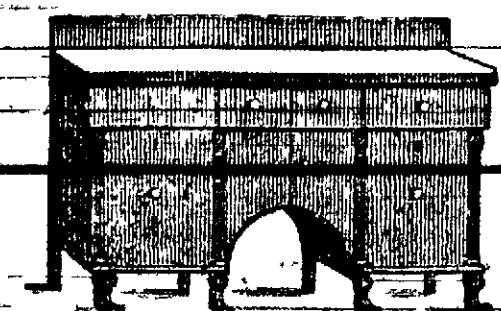
TO THE

MILLERIE BUSINESS.

A Lad of from 18 to 20 years of age, would meet with advantageous terms, on application to the subscriber, in Liberty township.

DAVID EICKER, Senr.

## CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on his Shop at his OLD STAND, in the Diamond, next door to R. G. Harper's Printing-Office, where he has on hand, and will continue to have, a General Assortment of the most

## FASHIONABLE &amp; DURABLE

Furniture,

in the place; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

All kinds of GRAIN and LUMBER taken in exchange for Furniture. N. B. All orders in the COFFIN line will be attended to with punctuality.

JOHN N. STARR.

Gettysburg, March 29.

Henry Stouffer,

vs.

Charles Bonner, John Bonner,

William Bonner, John Black,

son of Jane Black,

(late Jane Bonner, deceased)

William Kincaid and Hannah his wife,

(late Hannah Bonner, John Toland, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Bonner,

Francis Bonner; also the children of Murtha M. Millan,

(late deceased, viz. William M. Millan, Susan M. Millan, John M. Millan,

and James M. Millan, Ross, the grandson of said

Murtha M. Millan, and son of James Ross; and the children of Alexander Bonner,

deceased, viz. Amanda and John Alexander.

THESE respondents are hereby notified and summoned to be and

appear before our Judges at Gettysburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the Fourth

Monday in April next, to shew wherefore—as they, together with this

demandant, together and undivided, do hold a Tract of Land, in Latimore

township, Adams county, Pa. bounded by lands of John Bonner, George Myers

and others, containing about One Hundred and Fifteen Acres; more or less, with improvements—why PARTITION thereof should not be made

by the Judgment of said Court, according to the laws of this Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 1, 1831.

CATHARINE WOLF,

late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl,

vs. Alias Subpoena for a

DIVORCE.

ABRAHAM WOLF.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as

you were before commanded, that

you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court

of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of

April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf,

your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made

and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831.

To all Interested.

Daniel Sheffer, Esq. surviving Wm. Scott, Esq. deceased, Judges of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for the use of David Bosserman,

vs. Jacob Bosserman.

March 1, 1831. On motion, RULE

that the money arising from the sale of Defendant's property in the above case

by the Sheriff, be appropriated to the liens, at the next April Court (4th

Monday).

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

March 15.

## Attention!

TAKE NOTICE, that an ELECTION

will be held on Saturday the 9th of April next, between the hours

of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. For One CAPTAIN of the LIBERTY RIFLEMEN,

in room of Capt Harbaugh, resigned—on the farm of Samuel Eichelberger,

in Liberty township.

J. SANDERS, Brig. Insp.

March 29.

## ATTENTION!

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on the farm of Samuel Eichelberger, in Liberty

township, on Saturday the 9th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete

uniform.

By order of the First Lieutenant,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

March 29.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale

## SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS

In the Market!!

J. B. Danner & Jacob Ziegler,

BEG leave to inform their Friends

and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership,

under the Firm of

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

and have just returned from the City,

with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF GOODS, which they are now opening,

at their Store, north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-

streets, opposite the Eagle Tavern.—

They have purchased every variety of

Goods suitable to the Season—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting,

Cassinetts, Bombazetts, Muslins, plain

and figured, Domestic Muslins, Cotton

Stripes, Checks, Tickings,

Linen Drillings, Calicoes,

Silks, Crapes,

and a great variety of other articles in

the Dry Goods line; also,

A large Supply of

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Fish, Molasses,

Spices, Cheese, &c. &c.

Hard-ware, China, Glass,

& Queens-ware;

An Elegant Assortment of

LEGHORN and COTTAGE

BONNETS,

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

These Goods have been selected

by themselves, with great care, and

bought at very reduced prices for

CASH. They will, therefore, be enabled

to sell them as cheap or cheaper

than any other Establishment in the

country. They invite the Public to

call and examine the quality and prices

of their Goods—confident, that no

other Establishment, can GREATER

BARGAINS be had.

Gettysburg, March 22.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED,

Esq. President of the several

Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties

composing the Ninth District, and

Justice of the Courts of Oyer and

Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for

the trial of all capital and other offenders

in the said District—and DANIEL

SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires,

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,

and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and

Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for

the trial of all capital and other offenders

in the County of Adams—have issued

their precept, bearing date the

27th day of January, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding

a Court of Common Pleas, and General

Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and

General Jail Delivery, and Court of

Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on

Monday the 25th day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the

Coroner, and Constables, within the

said County of Adams, that they be then

and there, in their proper persons, with

their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-

aminations, and other Remembrances,

to do those things which to their offices,

and in that behalf, appertain to be done

—and also, they who will prosecute against

the prisoners that are, or then shall be,

in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to

prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 15th day of

March, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

60,000

BUSHELS OF WHEAT

WANTED.

FARMERS and others having

Wheat to dispose of, are hereby

informed, that the Subscribers continue

to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the

Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons

wishing to sell their Wheat, will please

turn off at the Sign Board, a short

distance below Griffith's Tavern. They

may be assured of obtaining the highest

Baltimore price at all times, and quick

despatch given. A suitable difference

paid for WHITE WHEAT.

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d Mon. 22d, 1831.

11t

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as

low a rate as any other man in the

State. He is thankful for past favors;

and respectfully solicits a continuance

of the same.

Orders from a distance will be

thankfully received, and attended to

with promptness.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

## BOOKS

FOR

SUNDAY

SCHOOLS.

THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ADAMS

COUNTY SUNDAY S. UNION;

Dr. Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible,

Do. Evidences of Christianity,

Geography of the Bible,

Biblical Antiquities, 2 vol.

Bible Studies, 2 vol.

Choctaw Mission, 2 vol.

Cherokee do. 2 vol.

Parents' Monitor, 2 vol.

Cabinet, 10 vol.

Youth's Library, 30 vol.

Life of Pastor Oberlin,